



West Germany amassed nine points to win the 4th International Junior football tournament in Leningrad — the Graevskia Memorial sponsored by the "Nedelya" weekly. The USSR-1 team came to second with six points and Belgium was third with a point less. France is in fourth position with four points, the USA picked up three points, and the USSR-2 team were bottom of the table with three points.

Photo by Andrei Golovanov

GOLD FOR LENINGRAD PAIR

(Continued from page 1)

In this Olympic season, in all competition with GDR pairs they breezed through their new free programme, pulling two perfect 16.0 marks, followed up by 5.9s to win the title.

Their coach Tamara Moskvina said that she and her charges had concentrated on the artistic impression and musical appeal of the short and free programmes ensuring dramatic presentation in both cases.

Twice European champions Sabine Beese-Tesslo Thierbach and the well-known pair Birgit Lorenz-Knut Schubert, of the GDR, came second and third.

The promising Soviet pair Larisa Selezneva and Oleg Mekarov and Marina Aysitlikaya and Yuri Kvashnin came fourth and fifth.

The young Muscovite, Anna Kondrashova, who made a name for herself last season, came third overall in the women's event, behind winner Katarina Villi, of the GDR, and runner-up Manuela Ruben, of West Germany.

Ice-hockey news

The USSR national side has given the GDR a drubbing, 6-0, in their second friendly match in Berlin.

Canada's Olympic team beat the USSR national 5-0 in the closing game of the tour of Canada. The USSR was somewhat below par owing to many injuries. Still that upset hardly detracts from their overall success as out of the ten games they played they won seven, drew one and were beaten only twice.

Chess: DATE FIXED

The final challenge match between the women's chess world title holders Lydia Semyonova and Irina Levitina, both of the USSR, will begin in Sochi on March 6, and Soviet Grandmasters Vasily Smyslov and Gari Kasparov will start their match three days later in Vilnius.

This suggestion by the Soviet Chess Federation was approved by FIDE, which said so on Tuesday.

day at its Lucerne headquarters in Switzerland. The women will play 12, and the men, 16 games. Over half the points possible will be enough to win; if tied, the matches will have four extra games.

The winners will clash again this year with Maya Chiburdanidze and Anatoly Karpov respectively for the world title.

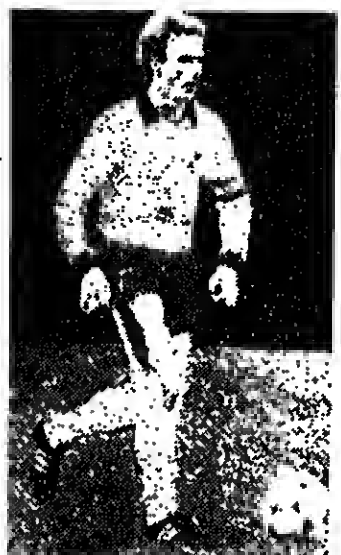
WHO WILL TOP THE TOP EIGHT?

The drawings were made in Paris recently for the European football championship final due in France this summer. The hosts will join Denmark, Belgium and Yugoslavia in Group 1, while West Germany, Portugal, Romania and Spain will battle it out in Group 2. The hosts will play Denmark on June 12, the opening day; for Denmark this will be their first time in a European championship final.

The final game is due on June 27 at the Parc des Princes Stadium.

Remarkably, the USSR beat Yugoslavia to win the European Nations Cup in the finals of the first such championship back in 1960, also played at the Parc des Princes, one of the best stadiums in Europe.

A total of 116 elimination games have been played over a year and a half in the run-up to the current finals, with West Germany's Karl-Helm Rummenigge coming off top scorer with seven goals from eight games. Vladimir Mchilin



Karl-Helm Rummenigge was the top scorer in the European football championship elimination bouts.

Fiat still the most popular

Italy's Fiat Uno has been voted the top car of 1983 by a jury of 53 sports writers from 16 European countries. In the running were 15 models of 1983 vintage.

The cars were compared for design, comfort, security, economy, speed, function and cost, with each criterion carrying a maximum 25 points.

Fiat Uno ended up the winner with 346 points, ahead of France's Peugeot 205 (325) and Volkswagen Golf (150).

Boris MIKHAILOV

No comment

Recently two mascots of the 1984 Olympic Games bumped into each other at London Airport—Bagel Sam, was on his way to Los Angeles, and well cub Vucko, to Sarajevo. Renk Xerox, which helped to organize the contest for the best mascot for the Winter Games (as a result of which Vucko was born) recorded the meeting for posterity.

Though their overlarge beak and nose made it difficult for Vucko and Sam to shake each other by the hand, they had a friendly chat, the content of which they refrained from disclosing to the press.



Nona and Nana share success

Nona Caprinadashvili and Nana Alexandria, both of the USSR, got off to an inspiring start in the international chess tournament in Jajce, Yugoslavia, against leading Zorica Nikola of Yugoslavia, and Gisela Fleisch of West Germany.

Altogether 14 players from countries are taking part.

Moscow will name fastest ice speedway racers

World ex-champion, Vito Lyubich of the USSR, was challenged in the quarter-finals of the world ice speedway championship at Garmisch — he won all his heat races. Alexander Sergeyev placed second, and Walter Wartblicher, third. Muscovite Vitaly Samoilov.

In other quarter-finals, Vito Lyubich of the USSR did well. Vladimir St. placed second behind Per Olof Sorenson, and Ar. Chistyakov and Alexander Kovka came home respectively fourth and eighth, all of them advancing to the semi-finals. The required top 11 list.

World ex-champion Ar. Bondarenko, Vladimir St. and newcomer Yuri Ivanov compete in yet another quarter-final at Garmisch, on January 14-15, and the winner will face Kazakov with two novices — Vito Ivanchenko and Igor Yakovlev. The January 14 quarter-finals in Garmisch.

A total of 16 races will compete in the semi-finals on January 14-15, and the winner will enter the January 14 quarter-finals in Garmisch. A total of 16 races will compete in the semi-finals on January 14-15, and the winner will enter the January 14 quarter-finals in Garmisch.

Even though the USSR triumphed in 16 (1) world championships, Slovakia won two such championships — Antonio Svec the winner in 1970, and K. Spinko in 1974. It will face heavy competition from Erik Stenlund of Sweden placed third last year, West Germany and Sweden were the two top finishers in the world team championship last year.

The finals of the 1984 world championship will take place on February 12 at the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow.

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ANDREI GROMYKO ARRIVES IN STOCKHOLM

Stockholm, Andrei Gromyko, Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, arrived here to attend the opening of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

He was welcomed at the airport by Sweden's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Lennart Bodstrom and other officials.

Andre Gromyko told newsmen at the airport: We have come here to take part in the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

We hope to find, through concerted effort, a solution to some problems in the interests of creating trust between the countries taking part in the conference and in the interests of peace.

It is too early to say what course the work of the Conference will take. The Soviet Union will do everything possible to facilitate a good, positive mood at the Conference. In this respect a great deal will depend on the position of the other participants, including Sweden as the country hosting the conference.

Poland's contribution

Warsaw. The entire responsibility for the aggravation of international tension lies solely with the United States administration, said Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party's Central Committee, and Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic. Speaking in

(Continued on page 2)

MOSCOW SIGHTS



The Pushkin House, one of Moscow's protected monuments, forms part of the All-Union Lenin Library.

Round the Soviet Union

30 YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE THEY STARTED TO BUILD THE KARAKUM CANAL IN CENTRAL ASIA. To irrigate the Karakum Desert was a dream that originated in ancient times but one that was realised, however, only under Soviet power, early in 1954. This giant irrigation canal (now extending for 1,100 km) has gradually transformed a considerable portion of the Karakum, the largest desert in the country. Green plantations stretch as far as the eye can see—more than half a million hectares of former desert have been made arable. The Turkmen farmers account for a good half of all the fine-lime cotton picked in this country, which is priced at five times as much as the ordinary varieties on the world market.

COLOUR PHOTOS OF THE EARTH MADE BY SPACEMEN ARE NOW VISUAL AIDS FOR THE GEOGRAPHERS AT PERM UNIVERSITY WHO HAVE MADE A GLOBE MEASURING OVER TWO METRES IN DIAMETER. They studied many scientific sources ranging from cartographic and hydrological atlases to the monograph — "Earth's Volcanoes". This enabled them to make an exact model of the globe. Its surface is a detailed reproduction of the Earth's contours and the ocean floor.

THE 10,000 MW HYDRO-POWER STATION ON THE SIBIRIAN PODKAMENNAYA TUNGUSKA RIVER, THE LARGEST PROJECT OF ITS TYPE TO BE BUILT IN THE USSR, HAS NOW BEEN DESIGNED. Constructed in the mountains, the hydro will go into operation in 1984. Another station will be built in Siberia at the same time on the Yenisei River. The 6,000 MW plant will be part of the Angara-Yenisei power chain already in operation.

20 MINING ENGINEERS, SPONSORED BY THE UN, FROM ARGENTINA, BULGARIA, IRAN, IRAQ, SYRIA, TURKEY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE PHILIPPINES AND YUGOSLAVIA, HAVE UNDERGONE TRAINING IN THE USSR, the four-month course at lecturer and seminar seminars was organized by the Leningrad Mining Institute—the oldest Soviet higher school in that field.



The Nicaraguan people are determined to defend the ideals of their revolution and to counter, guns-in-hand, the attempts of counter-revolutionaries and aggressors to overthrow their gains. This photo from the "L'Espresso" magazine shows a Sandinista militia unit near the border with Honduras.

Anti-Indian provocation

Delhi. Foreign enemies are trying to prevent the Indian people from celebrating Republic Day on January 26, the country's national holiday, in dignity.

It becomes evident from a UN news agency report that instructions devised by Western secret services have been smuggled into India intended for the subversive elements in the North-Western state of Punjab. These elements are bent on severing the Punjab from India so as to set up the so-called independent Sikh state, or Khalistan there under the auspices of the United States and its allies. The instructions call for the sharp intensification of attacks by the anti-national forces on the eve of and during holidays, as well as for all sorts of provocations aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country on January 26.

At the same time, the self-styled "President" of Khalistan, J. C. Chaudhri, who is living in exile in London, is planning the establishment of a "Khalistan Government in exile" with the knowledge and connivance of the British authorities. In the British capital, preparations are underway for an anti-Indian demonstration whose scenario provides for the burning of the text of the Indian Constitution and the national flag.

Local newspapers note that the organizers have already started to implement such activities. Over the past few days, several reports have come in about increased consignments of weapons, ammunition, and explosives destined for the subversive elements being dispatched to the Punjab along secret channels from neighbouring Pakistan and about the infiltration of terrorists, specially trained in Pakistan under the guidance of American and Pakistani instructors.

LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS BLAME MONOPOLIES

Quito. The politics of plunder practised by the international financial organizations and developed capitalist countries were exposed by those who attended the Latin American Economic Conference here. First and foremost this plundering consists in huge interest rates on the credits granted, backed up customs tariffs on the items exported and the unjustifiably high costs of obsolete technology and equipment sold by the West.

In his speech, the President of Ecuador Osvaldo Hurtado Zarza noted that in 1983 the imperialist states extracted 30 thousand million dollars from Latin America in profits. Net profit to the tune of 48 thousand million dollars was reaped by the monopolies.

(Continued on page 2)

UNTIL THE OLYMPICS THEN!



Beaming Moscow figure skater Alexander Fadeyev shows off his European title medal.

Soviet figure skaters will go to the Sarajevo 1984 Olympics. In a good mood, as they have picked up two golds, one silver and two bronze medals at the European championship in Budapest.

Added to the gold of Yelena Velova and Oleg Vasiliev and Anna Kondrashova's bronze was a gold for Alexander Fadeyev and a silver and bronze for dancers Natalya Bostanyanova and Andrei Bukin along with Mariela Klimova and Sergei Ponomarev. The USSR, which provided prize-winners in all the events, was the most successful among the athletes.

Remarkably, all the Soviet figure skaters excepting one — came to Sarajevo. In seventh place, in the closing exhibition performance which features the most outstanding.

(Continued on page 2)

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MN INFORMATION

WHO IS AGAINST SETTLEMENT IN CHAD

Addis Ababa. During consultations held here with the Chairman of the Organization for African Unity, the Transitional National Unity Government delegation of Chad demonstrated a genuine desire for a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Chad. However, the talks on national reconciliation in that country have been foiled because of the obstructive actions taken by the present regime in N'Djamena. The father's refusal to take part in the Addis Ababa meeting on principles earlier agreed upon was a severe blow to the striving of the Chadian people.

Political observers note that on the invitation of the Americans and French the delegation from N'Djamena reduced to

nought OAU's efforts for peace, with the first two countries seeking a military "solution" to the conflict. Washington and Paris are out to maintain a hotbed of tension in Central Africa, to increase their military presence in the area and to perpetuate the split in Chad in order to continue their exploitation of its people.

However, the doors are not closed to a political settlement of the conflict, stresses "The Ethiopian Herald" newspaper. If the regime in N'Djamena genuinely desires to put an end to this tragedy of its people, it must change its approach to the Chadian problem and give up the totally unacceptable conditions which have foiled the talks in the Ethiopian capital.

FALSEHOOD AND LIES

New York. All the allegations made by the US administration about progress in the human rights situation in El Salvador are nothing but falsehood and lies calculated to get US Congress to earmark additional military aid for the bloody dictatorship regime. This conclusion follows from a joint statement released here by a group of Salvadoran public and religious organizations indignant at the hypocritical policies of the White House.

Over the past four months, the statement notes, nearly forty

thousand people have died at the hand of murderers and death squads. Criminal activities by the ultra-right wing are not only wound up, as Washington would have everyone believe, they are becoming more and more active. None of the murderers have been, or are likely to be, punished, as they all act under the tutelage of the Salvadoran military who enjoy unlimited power in El Salvador.

In this situation, restoration of democracy and justice in El Salvador is out of the question. It is stressed in the statement.

BRITAIN: FOUR YEARS OF UNFULFILLED PROMISES

(Continued from page 1)

cuts in government spending on the needs of the nationalized sector of the economy, of local government, health care, education and housing. It is precisely this policy that has led to a twofold rise in the army of unemployed in the country since the Tories came to power,

the number of jobless having remained stationary at a level of over 3,000,000 people for the past two years.

Judging from M. Thatcher's words, Britain will have to "tighten up their belts" still further in the coming years.

Thus, in answer to the question "can you guarantee that



Hurry up with the satellite, gentlemen! The first night is almost upon us.

Drawing by Konstantin Vysoisky and Alexander Rekenenko

Japanese public say no to spy satellites

Tokyo. The Nakasone government policy towards extending the military use of space is raising serious anxiety to scientists and scientists and to the Japanese public. Most staff of the National Space Research Institute, press reports indicate, are opposed to a project for a space spy satellite for the country's armament forces. Department experts consider that the development of the satellite would lead to the reorientation and militarization of Japan's entire space programme.

The Japanese military department is doggedly pushing its access to space. Ignoring protests from the public and progressively minded scientists, the government has already allowed the national defence department to partially use for its purpose the Sakura-2A communications satellite launched early last year. Now under consideration is the development of a large reconnaissance satellite to be used exclusively for military purposes.

Poland's contribution

(Continued from page 1)

Wlodek, he said that the policy carried out under the banner of the anti-communist "crusade" are based on the desire to subvert post-war territorial and political order in Europe and to create a global anti-socialist coalition.

Challenging the Yalta and Potsdam agreements shows lack of realism and of a constructive approach in matters of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world. The situation is made more still by the revival of repressive forces in West Germany, he stressed.

The Polish foreign minister noted that Poland was ready to make a constructive contribution to the work of the Stockholm Conference in order to preserve peace, restore the process of détente, and build European security. However, he realized that this conference cannot fully replace the disarmament talks which were suspended as a result of the American policies.

LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS BLAME MONOPOLIES

(Continued from page 1)

ly banks during the period between 1979 and 1982.

The delegates noted that efforts taken by Latin American countries to overcome the crisis have come up against counteraction from the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The terms which these institutions impose in repayments to external debts are leading to greater dependence by Latin American states and to a worsening situation for the Latin American people.

The solution of the economic problems facing the region is impossible without economic measures being taken, such as putting a stop to all forms of foreign interference into the domestic affairs of the Latin American countries, observation with respect to their territorial integrity and national sovereignty and elimination of all vestiges of colonial domination, the Latin American heads of government and state stressed.

CONSIDERATIONS POST-ELECTORAL

From our special correspondent in Copenhagen.

Only hours after the parliamentary elections in Denmark, serious differences between the leading parties appeared on practically all domestic and foreign policy issues.

One of the main bones of contention between the government in which the tone is set by the Conservatives, and the Social Democratic opposition is the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Danish participation in the financing of the construction of the launching sites for these missiles and the country's disarmament policy are further sources of dispute.

The Danish Social-Democrats have retained considerable influence in Parliament. They have again confirmed their negative attitude to the earmarking of funds for the expansion of American and NATO nuclear installations in Europe. And that is why the Social-Democrats and other left-wing parties are being accused by the government of "letting into question Denmark's reliability as a partner in the North Atlantic Alliance".

We are convinced that peace is strengthened not by piling up, but by reducing weapons, particularly nuclear ones. This would be the main task of all political leaders, Anker Jørgensen, Chairman of the Social-Democratic Party told me on the day after the elections. We shall continue to demand greater disarmament measures, a lower level in military confrontation in Europe, a freeze on nuclear armaments, and a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe and on the continent as a whole.

In the present situation it is important to do everything possible to facilitate the resumption of East-West dialogue and the development of normal relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Vladimir MARKOV

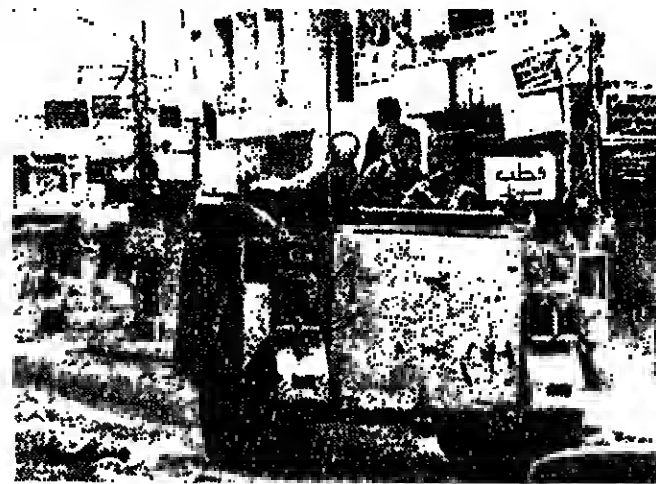
FACTS AND EVENTS

○ Bandedid Chadli has been elected to another five-year term as president of Algeria, having received over 95 per cent of the vote. He was nominated for the presidency by the recent 5th congress of the ruling party, the Front for National Liberation.

○ Argentina is prepared to do all it can for world détente and the elimination of the arms race, which is placing human-kind on the edge of a nuclear catastrophe, president of Argentina Raúl Alfonsín said at a press conference in Buenos Aires.

PEOPLE

Italian police have arrested Massimo Del Bo, president of the state oil company Industrie Italiane Petroli, who is charged with financial malfeasance and theft of large sums of money. Financial guard acquiesces — a special corps to fight contraband and currency machinations — established that Del Bo and a group of his followers with the help of illicitly documents appropriated some 4,500 million lire. Oil oiler's wheel-and-dealer have been attracted by trade in "black gold". The prices of oil products continue to rise and the swindlers throw all scruples to the wind at the thought of increasing their fortunes. The so-called "oil financial scandals", which broke out in 1981, involved high-ranking businessmen and major industrialists. As a result, the state treasury lost 2,000,000 million lire.



The situation remains tense in Israeli-occupied Southern Lebanon. The aggressors are in control of all roads extending from Beirut southwards. The streets in Sidon are patrolled by military (photo). Massacre searches, comb-up operations and arrests of residents are a common sight in the town.

Photo UPI-TASS

REAGAN'S STARVING CHILDREN

Washington. Hundreds of thousands of American children go to bed hungry as a result of staggering poverty in the USA. This was the theme of a press conference held here by a number of public organizations. The press were told about the latest "conclusions" reached by the special commission on hunger in the USA set up by Reagan for propaganda purposes and which allegedly had not found any evidence of wide-spread hunger.

A Massachusetts health administration officer stressed that

recent research carried out by the administration shows that at least 10 per cent of children between six months and six years old in Massachusetts suffer from various ailments caused by permanent undernourishment. A Miller of North Carolina University, said that there had been a threefold increase in the number of such diseases by comparison to the normal level. Signs of chronic starvation were found in the case of 20 per cent of children examined in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FLOATING TENT

A new concept in rescue craft for saving people in distress at sea has been designed by engineering experts in the GDR. It is an inflatable raft of original design. On making contact with water, it automatically fills with gas, which gives it the shape of a floating tent. The walls of the raft provide protection from the sea and from cold wind. It can hold ten people. A special section contains water, food, medicine, a distress light, a flare gun and a radio distress beacon.

HAS HE UNRAVELLED

A MYSTERY?

For centuries, violin makers throughout the world have been trying to unravel the mystery of the absolutely perfect sound of the violins made by the famous Italian masters, Stradivari and Guarneri. According to the "Science Digest" magazine of the United States, a biochemist from Texas has at last discovered the secret. Looking through his microscope at a cross section of the wood from which the Italian

Science and technology

masters used to make their instruments, he realized that Stradivari and Guarneri knew a method of leaving the pores in the timber tissue open. Those wishing to make violins with a perfect sound, therefore have now to discover a compound which will prevent the pores in the wood tissue from closing after it has dried.

SIMPLE TRUTHS ABOUT HEADACHE

It is difficult to pinpoint the cause of headaches from which even healthy people suffer. American doctor Samuel Rasok believes that to most cases it derives from protected tightness of the muscles. More often than not, headaches claim as their victims people who carry heavy bags in one hand or hold a telephone receiver with their cheek. An uncomfortable position in writing or typing is another frequent cause of headache.

OF INTEREST

A sentence containing 1,672 words

London journalist Bernard Levin wrote an article in "The Sunday Times" on a gastronomic subject, which has allowed him to claim a place in the Guinness Book of Records. His jumbo sentence consists of 1,672 words.

At the beginning of his sentence he writes that none of the meals which he has eaten can compare with a virtuoso performance of a Mozart quartet. The previous record belongs to

o Herbert Stein who in 1981 wrote a sentence of 1,286 words.

Jewels from a rubbish dump

Porters disposing of empty boxes for the jewelry company in Japan, failed to notice that one of them contained a considerable heap of diamonds, emeralds, sapphires and rubies. When later in the afternoon a truck driver went to the dump to look for empty containers he unsuspectingly picked up the Pulsar box with its treasure trove of 213,000 dollars worth of jewellery. A month passed before he discovered the precious stones and rings, with

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SOURCES OF CRISIS IN PAKISTAN

The movement for the restoration of democracy uniting the biggest opposition parties in Pakistan has decided to launch a new stage in the civil disobedience campaign. PRAVDA comments as follows:

The roots of the present political crisis in Pakistan lie in the discontent which has been building up among broad sections of the population, due to the domestic and foreign policies of the present regime. The denationalization of government enterprises, the anti-popular and legislative, and unbridled growth in military spending have led to slower GNP growth rates, and have resulted in the curtailment of production in a number of major industries. This has been accompanied by bankruptcies of thousands of small and medium-sized firms and farms, rising prices, soaring unemployment, and a further drop in the already low standards of living of the Pakistani population.

In recent years, the massive demonstrations of the working people in Pakistan have become clearly anti-American in character. The progressive public in that country justly regard the policies pursued by the present American administration as being motivated by the desire to turn Pakistan into an instrument for the implementation of its imperialist plans in Asia.

BEWARE IMF RECOMMENDATIONS

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes: The Western press recently gave wide coverage to riots in Tunisia, caused by increased bread prices, but passed over in silence the basic reasons for the riots. Even before January the living conditions of the poorest sections of the Tunisian population were extremely hard — an effect of the world economic crisis and of drought. The decision to raise the price of foodstuffs was the last straw. Incidentally, the paper points out, it was the International Monetary Fund, of which Tunisia is a member, that forced the decision on the country, as being the best way to "improve" living conditions.

In fact it is the United States that calls the tune in the Fund. Having an overwhelming majority of votes, Washington is able to direct and control Fund activities in its own interests. The subversive activities of the Fund have repeatedly led to the destabilization of democratic governments and to reactionary coups. In Tunisia the Fund's dictat led only to several days of rioting. But where is the guarantee, the paper asks, that this small Arab country will not feel international capitalism's "hand of help" in the future?

THE CIA IS PROSPERING

The CIA has sharply stepped up its criminal activity under Ronald Reagan's administration, KHASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. This is easy to explain: the adventurism and piracy of the foreign policy pursued by the American rulers demanded that broader powers be given to the espionage agency, and that its sphere of operations be extended.

When singing secret actions or checking upon events in other countries, and "introducing" necessary changes in their development, the CIA, with a staff exceeding 16,000 people, does not confine itself to making use of its numerous employees, the article says. The agency willingly accepts the services of mercenary murderers, terrorists and the mafia. Ultra-radical organizations are, in the opinion of William Colby, a former CIA director, an effective means of conducting policy in various countries, including NATO allies. Facts show that the CIA maintains extensive ties with extremist groups using them for interference in the internal affairs of these countries.

TRADE UNIONS FIGHT FOR PEACE

The upsurge in the anti-war movement, TRUD writes, has also influenced the international trade union centres who have their headquarters in Brussels. Last autumn, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the European Trade Union Confederation and the World Confederation of Labour published a special statement setting forth their positions on disarmament. These positions come down to the following. New weapons do not strengthen, but, on the contrary, undermine security. By devouring huge resources, the arms race hinders economic development, which is one of the chief causes of the existence of hunger, illiteracy and other ills. An arms race must be put to military escalation before it puts on end to mankind. Renunciation of the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe and a reduction of the weapons already stockpiled could become the first step along this path. These trade union centres back the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones and reject as a total illusion the plans of waging limited nuclear war.

AUSTRIA'S FORESTS UNDER THREAT

Vieona. Austrian conservationists are worried over the massive destruction of forests in Upper Austria. At present, the local authorities maintain that there are nearly eighty thousand hectares of forest under threat, which amounts to 20 per cent of all the "green fund" in Upper Austria. The situation in that part of the country reflects the situation in Austria as a whole, where more than 200 thousand hectares of forest may die.

The main reason for the sharp increase in the number of "incusible" trees is pollution of the environment by industry,

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

Washington's dangerous gifts

The US administration has begun to carry out its new programme for military aid to foreign nations, involving appropriations of over 9,000 million dollars or so for the next year. This amounts to two-thirds of the entire American foreign aid programme and to more than ever before in absolute terms.

Over half the money will go to Israel, Egypt and Turkey — but military aid destined for other nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America is also to be increased. Why? Has Uncle Sam perhaps been overcome by a flush of generosity?

No, this simply fits in with other areas of its military-political strategy towards the "third world". Imperialist resorts to various ploys to draw young independent states into the arms race and to "bind" them to its military plans, and one of the most insidious of these is the so-called military aid.

Its mechanism is more complex and its effects much more hazardous than appears at first

sight. To illustrate, recently Washington announced an increase in its military aid to Thailand, which will total 90,000,000 dollars this year. Of this amount 74,000,000 dollars, i.e., five out of every six dollars, are but a credit, which have to be repaid, and until this is done annual interest is due.

It would be fair to say that American banking investment in Thailand will thus increase by a minimum 74,000,000 dollars — and what is more in an area where little if any profit will go to the country's economy. Washington has said that Thailand will use all the aid to buy the latest American missiles, guns, tanks, planes, etc.

Furthermore, arms, like any other sophisticated technology, require maintenance and repairs, spares and replacements, etc., all of which costs far more than the original item. So one has to pay one's own way here — solely more credits and increase one's foreign debt — a debt which is already too heavy for some

"third world" countries to bear. owing, in no small measure, to the continual increase in their military spending.

All this goes to prove that American military aid is nothing else than the saltstone arms trade, only slightly camouflaged by philanthropic pronouncements. Its profits form a hefty supplement to the 20,000 million dollars and more than the USA netted this year from direct arms trade. As for the recipients not only does military aid help them into eternal debtors of the United States, it inevitably leads to an increase in their military expenditure, to the detriment of their socio-economic development.

President Reagan wants to increase still further military aid to developing nations, primarily to those nations which have traditionally repaid Washington in kind — by offering it the use of their territory for military bases or for US Air Force stocking stations, or for transit by the American rapid deployment force.

It would be a fair guess to say that this aid will be still more insistently offered to countries not found among America's "traditional" friends. There are many reasons for this. One of them we mentioned earlier — US military aid brings in extra profits for its military-industrial complex. Another is that the USA will soon develop a vast arms surplus: the Pentagon has started a multibillion dollar programme to provide its army with more advanced weapons, which means the discarded items will have to be traded off, and this is where foreign sales and "aid" come in handy.

There is one more reason, arguably the most crucial, for the "generosity" of Washington strategists: the current US administration has been more active in putting into practice an idea pushed by its forerunners that aid to developing nations, including aid to the military field, should be an active means for goals in these countries and their regions. In this respect Washington has far-reaching objectives ranging from the creation of military strongpoints and zones of special US "interests" and "rights" in the "third world", to absolute American economic and military-political hegemony there.

A voracious stomach is always empty, popular wisdom contends. Those easily lured by Washington's gifts of arms ought not to forget about the avarice and egoism of imperialism.

Round the Soviet Union

● A NEW FACILITY TO COLLECT AND SEPARATE GAS AND OAS CONDENSATE WILL HELP STABILIZE GAS EXTRACTION AT THE BULLA-MORE FIELD, 60 KILOMETRES SOUTH OF BAKU, CAPITAL OF THE TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN. It stacks on piles right out to the sea. The gas and gas condensate will flow to the mainline via five underwater pipelines.

● NEW HYBRIDS OF THIN-FIBRE COTTON DEVELOPED IN TURKMENIA, A CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC, ARE A BLEND OF THE BEST TRAITS OF LOCAL CULTIVATED AND WILD COTTON VARIETIES. Their yields are five to six times higher than those of normal cultivated cotton.

● THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE PURITY OF AIR IN THE FOUNDRY OF THE NIKEL SMELTER AT THE NIKOLSK MINING AND METALLURGICAL COMPLEX, IN THE FAR NORTH, AFTER A POWERFUL INSTALLATION HERE TO TRAP DUST FROM UP TO A MILLION AND A HALF CUBIC METRES AN HOUR. The dust here removed contains nickel, a valuable metal which is immediately recycled.

● SIBERIAN GAS IS NOW FUELING THE MOST POWERFUL HEAT AND POWER STATION NO. 5 IN THE UKRAINE. The gas is delivered to the station via a new thirty-five kilometre pipeline from the Urals. The gas is delivered to the station via a new thirty-five kilometre pipeline from the Urals. The gas is delivered to the station via a new thirty-five kilometre pipeline from the Urals.

New land reclamation projects

More than 200 thousand hectares of drought-stricken land will be transformed into fertile fields guaranteeing good harvests on the completion of projects designed by Soviet land reclamation experts.

One project envisages the reclamation of almost 30 thousand hectares of desert land in the south-east of the Central Asian Soviet Republic of Turkmenia.

The capacity of existing canals and reservoirs will be increased and a ramified irrigation network built for the future plantations.

A powerful collector is to be constructed in the mountainous regions of Azerbaijan. In the Transcaucasus, from which sweet water will be supplied to cotton, fruit and vegetable fields and orchards.



Nikolai Amosov: THE SURGEON AND THE MAN

This man's name, what he writes and says about his profession, and, most important, what he achieves in the operating theatre, provide a broad public response, serve as an example of selfless service to others and as a model of superb technique. Day after day, Amosov is locked in combat with disease and hopelessness. This is a life-and-death struggle, as he always lacks very complex cases which his colleagues call "desperate operations". He has thirty thousand heart operations to his credit, in other words he has saved an entire town of people.



Nikolai Amosov visits a young patient.

sebacks. The joy of healing a patient and the bitterness of failure goes to his heart.

Nikolai Amosov appears on television, writes in the press and lectures young people about harmony of soul and body as a guarantee of active life, he himself providing a perfect example of such harmony.

more 2 million cubic metres of water for the irrigation of over 100 thousand hectares of this semi-desert land.

It is hoped that the reclamation of new areas of the Karshi steppe will bring in as much as 260 thousand tonnes of cotton annually, plus 50 thousand tonnes of grain, and a lot of fruit. Livestock farming will be facilitated by the improved provision of fodder.

While exploring vast territories, the specialists were naturally unable to carry out exploratory drilling. Their task was to gather, process and analyse the information from many years of research by scientists in various countries. They used old maps for the underground water flow in individual regions, and carried out surveys from satellites.

The new map allows a scientific approach when planning the use of underground waters in various branches of the national economy, without doing any damage to nature. The map-makers also devised methods for storing and using underground waters. This joint effort by scientists from several countries allows one to evaluate the use and replenishment of underground waters in Central and Eastern Europe.

NEWSPAPERS VIA SPACE

For more than a decade, the contents of national newspapers have been sent to the city of Soratov on the Volga through a ground-based photo-telegraphic link, writes the newspaper IZVESTIA. Today, these newspapers will come to the city via space satellites. This is achieved by the use of the most up-to-date television broadcasting system "Moskov" which operates in conjunction with the "Gorizont" satellite.

The photographic image of the newspaper is transmitted through a geostationary satellite. Upon reception, special printing molds are made, and from these the printers produce the entire newspaper. Receiving one page takes nearly two minutes.

The newspaper looks at the advantages offered by the transmission of newspapers via the "Gorizont" satellite. The main advantage lies in savings made of the trunk-line telephone channels of which the satellite system releases sixty channels. The satellite link is not prone to any interference which sometimes happens when transmitting the newspaper along the ground.

OIL PRODUCTION SURGES AHEAD

The Yambouli oil field in the Tyumen Region has built as a traditional pumping station using the traditional scaffolding. Every day, the station pumps more than ten thousand cubic metres of water into the oil-bearing layers.

In Yambouli have used the so-called "building-block" method which allowed them to bring the station in half the usual time. The station itself was assembled at a factory in the city of Tyumen, eight hundred kilometres from the field. The factory "filled" it with equipment in several parts after which it was brought to Yambouli where the parts were put together like by building blocks.

The equipment at the site is being used in the same way. Next year, their operation ahead of schedule will be responsible for all the increase in oil production in the north of the Tyumen Region.

Silver fairy tale of Pskov

The imagination and skill of ancient craftsmen were revealed at an exhibition of the Russian silver of the 16th-19th centuries held in Pskov (north-east of Russia).

Apart from the works of craftsmen from Moscow, Novgorod, Kaluga and Pskov, the articles made by Pskov jewellers whose art has been studied very little to this day, were widely represented there for the first time.

Nevertheless, the skill of local craftsmen was on a very high level. They skillfully handled various forms of technology and knew all the ins and outs of casting, forging, pulling, chasing, enameled, and so on. Pskov craftsmen displayed their greatest talent in silver carving. Their articles were included in the exhibition which is to become a permanent feature.

This makes for better quality of image. Remarkably, the new system did not require the building of any special structures. The compact reception unit can be installed on top of a local printer which has the necessary equipment.

YOUNG ACTORS HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY

Two problems of new theatrical companies is the subject for an article contributed to PRAVDA by RSFSR People's Actor Yuri Solomin. Fresh graduates usually begin their theatrical careers by joining existing and well-established companies. This most that they can do is to maintain their art in the direction promoted by the theatre. However, young actors can make their own original contribution. The young keenly feel the times and are ready to make fresh revelations on the stage. Solomin believes that the setting up of theatrical companies for youth is one of the realistic ways towards innovation and progress in the theatrical art. Every year, between 120 and 130 students graduate from the theatrical colleges in Moscow alone. These colleges have educated quite a few interesting graduation projects over the past few years. Many of their graduation productions have been lost and can never be renewed, he notes. It is true that not every graduation class can become a theatrical company on its own. This being so, only one new theatrical company has been set up over the past quarter of a century based on the graduation class of the Studio School of the Moscow Art Theatre, which is now the New Drama Theatre. At the same time, many graduates of theatrical schools dream about having a company of their own, and it confirms their joint productions after graduation. I am sure that the desire for setting up such companies is not a whim, but an urgent necessity for the young actors on the one hand and for the broad masses of theatre audiences on the other, Solomin concludes.

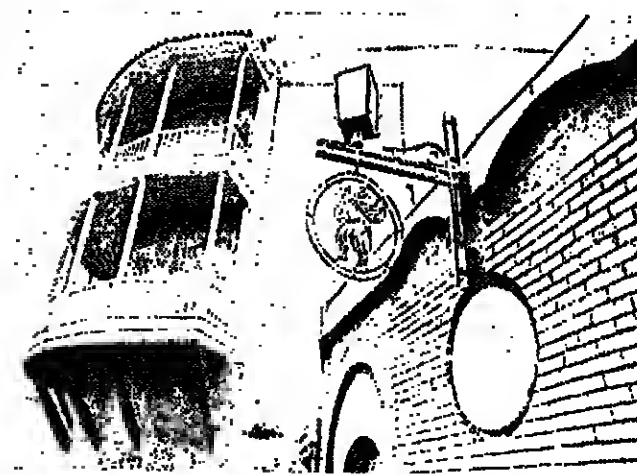
Places to visit

Tbilisi, capital of the Soviet Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia, goes back 15 centuries and as a result has a wealth of architectural monuments, some of them over 600 years old. A decision was taken in 1977 to set up a protected area and restore old historical parts of the city.

The old quarters, running the length of the walls of the medieval Narikala fortress, are now being restored. Only recently houses and an old market place stood there, laid out so haphazardly as to overshadow the buildings' original architecture. The facades, noted for their overhanging balconies and graced with lacy wooden railings, have been given their original look. The balconies' grace and lightness, the fine outlines of the classical railings, columns and cornices have never failed to impress the visitors.

The sidewalks are of yellow bricks made in the old way and the gutters are laid with rubble-stones. The old look is added to

OLD TBILISI



by cast-iron lampposts, replicas of those which lit the streets many decades ago.

Science and technology

THE RLANT LIFE OF EASTERN EUROPE

Soviet scientists and their colleagues from socialist countries have compiled a single historical map of border areas of the Soviet Union, Romania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

This is the first stage of work on a combined map of plant life in Eastern Europe. It is being drawn up under a plan for scientific cooperation between the CMEA countries. It will be the first complete map of its kind of the European territory of the socialist community countries. The map will not only reflect the present state of vegetation, but also that existing prior to Man's intensive interference with Nature. In this way, it will provide a cartographic clue to planning. It will also assist conservation

ANCIENT WOMEN-WARRIORS

It is now known that brave women-warriors lived several millennia ago on the territory of today's Kaluga (south of the European part of Russia). This was proved by the finds of the latest archaeological expedition of the Krasnodar ethnography museum.

They found a woman's skeleton in an unearthed burial mound. At one time an ancient Sarmatian tribe—the Saks—lived in that place and the woman probably belonged to that tribe. A round bronze mirror and beads—typical items for a woman's everyday use—were found in the grave. Lying next to the skeleton was an iron sword. This indicates that the dead woman was a brave warrior and the sword was put into the grave as a token of her martial services.

OF INTEREST

Fire-fighting equipment on view

There is an unusual museum to be found in an ancient house in the centre of the Latvian

capitol of Riga. Wondering through the rooms one can actually follow the history of fire-fighting from the second half of the past century to the present time. This exhibits on display of this fire-fighting technology museum attract not only specialists from various parts of this country, but also numerous tourists.



Wistful and our children, breaking new ground, friends playing on a city boulevard. Photos by Andrei Knyazev

VIEWPOINT

HYDROPROJECTS AND PERMAFROST

Andrei BARANOVSKY, Cand. Sc. (Economics)

Permafrost covers almost half of the USSR. But even permafrost regions, mainly in the north and east of our country are experiencing an industrial boom, with new towns, mining and power projects being built on an ever greater scale. Of course, building permafrost is fraught with many problems.

The first, and virtually the greatest problem is the harsh climate making all conventional technology absolutely inapplicable. The development of special technology is expensive. Second, permafrost is rather capricious. Ice-bound soils, even the hardest of them consisting of sand and clay, start swelling of subsiding at temperatures above zero. Buildings may disappear completely and moving rocks severe steel rails as thin threads. That is why builders try not to disturb permafrost, but rather to put some of its qualities to good use, mainly its hardness. The builders of hydroprojects find themselves at a particular disadvantage.

Some 20 years ago, the first hydroprojects in permafrost areas were built on rock of the narrow points of rivers where natural buttresses are found. The world's first hydroproject on permafrost, constructed on the Vitul' River, in Western Yakutia, supplies electricity to diamond miners, and its power units are placed in special shafts built in rock.

Today a second hydroproject is being built on the Vitul' on permafrost soil, the world's first permafrost soil hydro. The powerhouse is to be placed on the river bed, where the foundations are most reliable.

Special devices are used to keep the permafrost intact: such as thermal siphons, or heat pipes, which line the inside of the body of the dam. The fluid (usually paraffin) that is pumped through them conveys cold, during the winter period, deep underground. In the summer, all the pipes are plugged, with the result that the fluid stops circulating and the ice-bound soil is prevented from thawing.

The Vitul' hydro is not the only project of its kind. Another such station operates on the Khetsika River, a Yenisei tributary beyond the Polar Circle, producing electricity for the Norilsk industrial complex. And a hydroproject, rated at 500 MW has been started on the Kiretska River, also a Yenisei tributary.

The Kolyma-1 hydroproject is being built in the upper reaches of the Kolyma River with a 130 m high dam crossing the river at its narrowest point where it flows through the Chersky Ridge. It will be built from local stone and clay and not from concrete. The 50 m high machine hall will be built in rock, an unusual solution for permafrost conditions. The Kolyma will see several other hydroprojects providing the whole north-east of our country and a part of Yakutia with cheap electricity and making redundant numerous diesel stations working on fuels brought over long distances.

The hydroprojects which it is planned to construct on the Yenisei and its tributaries are to be built from precast units produced by local industry. The future hydro on the Podkamenaya Tunguska is rated at 2,600 MW, and the other on the Nizhnyaya Tunguska, at 10,000 MW. The latter is known temporarily as the Tarakanovskaya project.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

FORECAST FOR THE CAPITAL

Major guidelines for Moscow's development have been defined for the period up to 2010 by architects, townplanners, economists and sociologists. The MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper discusses some of them.

The number of cinema seats will grow twofold. New cinemas will be built, primarily in new residential areas—using advanced designs. They will serve as local cultural centres and will run various amateur groups apart from their main business. Ten times as many people will thus be able to engage in amateur activities.

Significantly, Moscow is now one of the greenest capitals of the world, with over 17 square metres of greenery per resident, and the figure will grow by to 23.5 metres by the end of the period, the paper points out.

Twice as many Muscovites will exercise in gyms and stadiums and five times as many aquatic sports devotees will attend new swimming pools.

CMEA SCIENTISTS COMPILÉ UNIQUE MAP

Scientists from seven CMEA countries have compiled a map of the underground water systems in Central and Eastern Europe. The practical tasks which can be solved by using this very first map of underground waters are described in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

The compiler's main aim was to take into account the multiplicity of natural geographical factors in order to grasp the laws governing the formation and distribution of the underground water and to evaluate the role of subterranean waters in the sum total of water resources.

ENTERTAINMENT

MUSIC FESTIVAL NEXT MAY

The second international music festival will be held in Moscow on May 15-24, 1984.

It is sponsored by the Ministry of Culture of the USSR and the Union of Composers of the USSR under the motto "Music for humankind, peace and friendship among peoples".

The festival's task, says Vladimir Shcherbak, chairman of the Union's foreign commission, is to popularize the work of modern composers and to show the genuine values of modern music. The concerts of which there will be over twenty, will feature symphonic, choral, and chamber music, as well as songs.

The composers of the works to be performed and musicians from Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Australia will be invited to attend the festival. Taking part in the concerts will be well-known Soviet performers and their colleagues from abroad.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Ballets. "Nymph's Plays" is the name of a new production by Moskontort's variety dance studio. The ballet, which will be shown this year in many cities throughout the country, represents a new interpretation of an ancient legend. It was staged earlier by Leonid Yakobson in Leningrad. Now the choreographer, Dmitry Bryantsev, has offered a comedy-style, show biz version of the legend.

Cinema. Director Yuri Dzorov whose film "Liberation", dealing with World War II, was bought in 114 countries, has turned again to this theme. Together with GDR and Czechoslovak film makers he is shooting the story of the Battle of Moscow. This was the battle in which the Wehrmacht was defeated for the first time and the myth of Nazi Germany's invincibility shattered. The film, which takes the form of a historical chronicle, relates the story of the Soviet soldiers who displayed miracles of courage. The film's characters are real people, many of whom gave their lives to defeat Nazism.

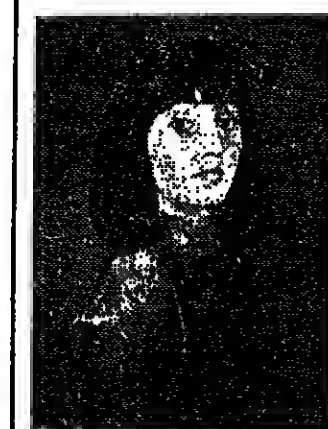
Leningrad Drama Theatre stages opera

The Gorky Theatre in Leningrad has premiered a new production: the opera "The Death of Tereklin", to music by Alexander Kolker.

We have turned to the operatic genre in order to extend our range of skills, says Georgi Torsionogov, the theatre's director. In this experiment we were helped by the experience we gained in our productions of "Khanum" and the "Story of a Nurse". The opera is based on the comedy of Sukhovo-Kobylin.



A scene from the opera-farce, "The Death of Tereklin".



"Self-Portrait".

45 paintings by Nino Lordkipanidze—landscapes, still lifes, and original compositions—are represented at a one-man show in Moscow by the Georgian artist, now to be seen at the Central Writers House.

Nino Lordkipanidze has had a varied career. A graduate of the architecture department of the Tbilisi Academy of Fine Arts, she later attended postgraduate courses and defended her thesis on architecture at the Prague Higher Technical School. This followed by several years of work at design institutes in Prague and Moscow, and the creation of a number of architectural designs.

Then came a meeting which in large measure determined her life. While working as a set designer of the House of Soviet Culture and Science in Helsinki, she was brought into contact with paintings by noted Finnish artist Juhani Linnovaara. The paintings stunned her. And Nino became his pupil, attending art courses at the Higher school of arts (Ateneum). Returning to Moscow in 1979 she started work as an independent painter.

Though not even five years have passed since then, Nino already has to her credit six one-man shows (the current show is the seventh). Her paintings have been shown at republican exhibitions of Georgian art of the House of Soviet Culture and Science in Helsinki, and at exhibitions of the works of Soviet artists held in Belgium and West Germany.

What can explain such a rapid and unquestioned success? In addition to her undoubted talent...

The world of Nino Lordkipanidze

leni, Nino has a unique vision of space, form and colour, which enables her to communicate to her audience her ideas about the world, its harmony and beauty.

I am mostly concerned with human inner world. I try to give a compositional shape to this inner world, and if I manage to find a concrete form of composition, I begin to work, says the artist. I work slowly and at length, because multilayered painting, a style I use, makes it possible to work slowly, to ponder over things and sometimes to introduce changes.

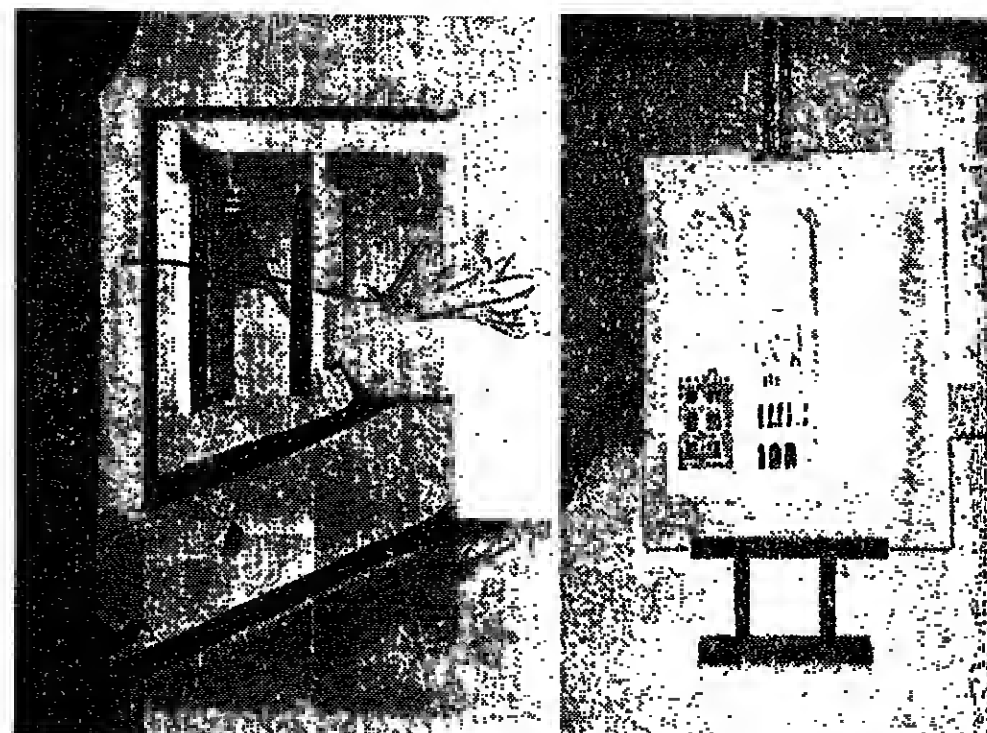
Composition is the strong side of Nino's painting. Here she demonstrates her inexhaustible imagination producing canvases which abound in inventive patterns with no detrimental effect to her laconic style. Her spatial images make viewers long to "enter" the bright, transparent world of the artist's paintings.

The close proximity of Nino Lordkipanidze's work to the decorative expressiveness typical of Georgian national art is most of all felt in her water colours and landscapes. For it is here that the balance of composition

and her decorative-graphic style give way to a more emotive, picturesque style.

Naturally, architectural lines and architectural details abound in many of her paintings whose compositions are based on a complex perspective. The unique style of composition is enough to attract the attention of viewers and to make them remember the works they have seen. Though this is not to say that style overshadows the artist's thought, the world of her ideas and fantasy.

Natalya DAVYDOVA



"Autumn".

"Infinity".

SIBERIAN HOMERS

"Folklore monuments of the Siberian and Far Eastern peoples" is the title of a new 60-volume series, to be published before 1995.

This is the highest publication of its kind on folklore, says V. Gatskov, D. Sc. (Philology), chairman of the academic council on folklore at the USSR Academy of Sciences. It will present in complete form the best oral poetry of the thirty nationalities populating this country's vast region east of the Ural.

Siberia and the Far East are among the few spots on earth where the indigenous population have preserved folklore in its living oral form. This is all the more important since we will probably never know how the "Iliad", "Odyssey", "Nibelungenlied", "Kalevala", or the Russian bylines really sounded. They are literary monuments which have come down to us in their written form only. Although they may be set to music, one can only guess at the former impact of the word image combined with original tune, melody and instrumental accompaniment. Listening to the modern performers of the Altai poems, to the Yakutian olokhos and to the Buryat ulgers, one gets an idea of how the poetic works of other peoples may have sounded in antiquity.

WHAT'S ON!

January 17-20

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 17—Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 18—Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera); 20—Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 18—Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 19—Triple-bill: Strauss, "Straussiana"; Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Khachaturian, "Caucasian Suite" (one-act ballet). 20—Offenbach, "La belle Helene" (operetta).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 17—Kallman, "Evening Visitor". 18—Gledkov, "The Bider Son" (Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre production). 19—Zhukhin, "Penelope". 20—Pitukhin, "Wedding With the General". Supper, "Die schone Galathea" (at 10 p.m.).

FILMS

A Fairy Tale of Wishes (Soviet-Czechoslovak coproduction).

About the adventures of small boy and his grown-up friend. Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 p.m.).

Between Us Boys (Czechoslovak).

About boys from a national school and their adventures. Cinema: "Praga" (Maslovskaya, 1 p.m.). Metro Kurskaya, Trolleybuses 8, 10, 12.

CONCERT HALL

Central Concert Hall (17 Vorovskaya Embankment, Rossiya Hotel). 17—Yalla pop group "From the East". "Friends, Let's Enjoy Ourselves", a variety performance. Rhythms of the Planet ensemble. Variety Theatre (Kurskaya Embankment).

Anglo-Soviet scientific and technical links

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has received a representative delegation from the British Institute of Management. At their meetings, specialists from the two countries discussed prospects for cooperation in management, mostly in industry, as well as training of personnel for this branch of the economy.

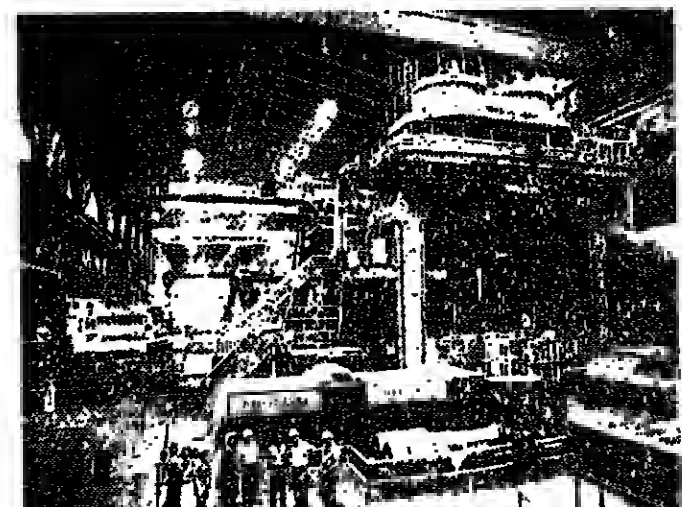
The scientific and technical relations between the USSR and Britain are based on the Programme for Cooperation in Science and Technology covering a ten-year period starting in 1975, and on a number of intergovernmental agreements.

The main areas in scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries are chemical engineering, oil chemistry, the oil and coal industries, machine-tool engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, the motor industry, instrument making, light industry,

plus a number of their fields, as well as agriculture and fundamental and applied research.

Six working groups, specializing in power engineering, the coal and medical industries, machine-tool engineering, the manufacture of scientific instruments, and the anti-corrosion protection of metals, cover a wide field to relations between the two countries. The most tangible results as of today have been obtained by the working group on coal mining, which was responsible for the joint construction of a prototype combined coal extractor for work in hard rock, the first of its kind in the world. At present, the prototype is being tested in a coal mine.

The most wide-spread form of cooperation between Soviet organizations and British firms is the holding of symposiums and seminars. Besides, British experts take part in the testing



LADA IN THE LEAD

Lada's wide-ranging and mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union helps strengthen the country's industry and economic independence. A symbol of the state sector is how the first Soviet-Ladovian cooperation project—the troc-and-steel combine at Bhitl (photo) is often described. Products from the combine are exported to over 40 countries.

This Lada is in wide demand in Finland. Over the past few years more than one hundred thousand Ladas have been sold. The Finnish press, reporting on Lada sales over the first ten months of 1983, notes that the car leads the selling list, followed by West European, Japanese and US models.

SPORTS

VOLLEYBALL

Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 17, 18 and 19—USSR women's championship. Top league, 4 p.m., 5.45 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. (every day).

CYCLING

Krylatskoye Cycling Track (Metro Molodyozhnyy). 18, 19 and 20—International competitions for the Aeroflot prizes. 5 p.m. (every day).

BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.). 18, 19 and 20—USSR women's championship. First league, 6.15 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. (every day).

TABLE TENNIS

Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 20—USSR individual championship. 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WEATHER

January 17-20

Cloudy with clear spells, light snow at times, accompanied by snow storms at the beginning of the period. 8 and 9—4°C, -5°C at night (on January 18—minus 1-3°C) and 0°, -5°C during the day.

in this country of all sorts of equipment, varnishes, lacquers, dyes, paints, polymers preparations, plus all kinds of chemical preparations.

There has been extensive development in cooperation in fundamental and applied research. Scientists from the Soviet Academy of Science and from the Radioastronomic Observatory of Great Britain are engaged in programmes of joint observations in radio and optical astronomy on a cooperation basis with the use of Soviet and British measuring equipment. They have jointly designed an electronic optical chamber which opens up vast opportunities for the exploration of the very rapid processes in quantum electronics. Exchanges between the scientists of the two sides, as well as exchanges of equipment and scientific information relating to experiments in the application of synchrotron radiation also take place.



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LOPO DO NASCIMENTO ON SOVIET-ANGOLAN COOPERATION

Economic relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union are fundamentally different from Angola's business ties with capitalist countries. Angola's Minister for Planning Lopo do Nascimento declared in Moscow. The radical difference is the fact that the USSR, in developing economic cooperation with Angola, always takes into account the vital needs of its economy, seeks to facilitate further development of the Angolan economy and does not pursue its own ends.

Lopo do Nascimento headed the Angolan delegation to the talks at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

An agreement was signed following the talks on cooperation in developing Angola's fisheries, specifically on the establishment of a large fishing complex. The complex will comprise wharves, ship-repair workshops, ship manufacturing fishing

tackle, a training centre, offices, etc. A fish-processing factory complete with a refrigerator and refrigeration plant will also be built there. The factory will produce smoked and dried fish. Besides this the two countries signed a protocol on economic and technical cooperation. Under the terms of agreement Soviet and Angolan organizations will closely cooperate in building new economic projects. Oil depots and a national building organization will be established. The latter will participate in building Soviet-Angolan projects. Angola will start the production of building materials. Farming machinery repair workshops and other facilities will also be built.

Under the accords reached, the Soviet Union will deliver to Angola equipment, materials, fishing vessels, and send skilled experts. Soviet organizations will carry out a great deal of design and prospecting work.

GREATER SOCHI

Greater Sochi is a resort area which comprises the towns of Sochi, Matsesta, Khosta and Adler stretching for 150 kilometres along the Black Sea coast like a necklace of gems. Modern high-rise hotels, sanatoria, holiday inns and motels are surrounded by pine, cypresses and magnolia trees. People come here in summer to enjoy the gorgeous sun which provides them with an enviable ton, to rest on the beaches which stretch for many kilometres, and swim in the sea which stays warm till November. The climate here is most favourable, because Sochi

lies at the foot of the Caucasus Mountains which shield it from the cold northern winds, causing a subtropical climate. Greater Sochi has spots which restore health and a cheerful frame of mind. These spots with their water which contains hydrogen sulfide, iodine, bromine and iron are effective for treating the heart and blood vessels, nervous diseases, and skin ailments.

As a resort Sochi is well known in many places abroad, attracting foreign visitors from all over the world.

Intourist news



Intourist's new tourist complex "Dagony".